THE 53'D CONGRESS.

Secator Mills Speaks at Longth on the Tariff Bill.

THE FAST MAIL SOUTH.

Appropriation Therefor Stands, So Far as he House Is Concerned-Increase of Postage Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.-SEN-ATP.-Immediately after the reading of yesterday's Journal the Senate held a brief executive session, and then, at 1 P. Mr. the debate on the tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Mills closed the "general debate" on the Democratic side in support of the bill, Every act of legislation, he said, was necessarily an act of compromise, and none more so than one which imposed a duty on imports. The pending bill did not meet his entire approval, and he doubted if it met the entire approval of any gentleman on his side of the chamber. But, as it was, it should have his cordial support. If he should think that there was a prospect of improving it, he might offer and support some amendments. But, whether he succeeded in having amendments engrafted on it or ment of his side of the chamber, and should support whatever conclusion it reached. He believed that that was due not, he should bow to the collective judgfrom him and due from every party man, because the tariff bill was a strict party measure, and had been one since formation of the government. If he had been chosen to construct the bill, and had the Democrats been in perfect accord with his views, he would have constructed it on different lines. We would not have left coffee and tea on the free list, and taxed woollen- and cotton-goods, and the man-mactures of iron and steel. He would have put a tax on coffee, tea, and sugar. Why? put a tax on coffee, tea, and sugar. Why?
Because that would carry out the Democratic principle of obtaining the revenues
necessary to the support of the government with the least possible burden to
the tax-payers. His Republican friends
had put duties on cotton- and woollengoods, and on iron and steel, because
to that way while raising revenue for goods, and on iron and steel, because in that way, while raising revenue for the government four or five times as much went to the favored classes. REPUBLICAN DECEIT.

He charged the Republicans with having deceived the farmers by the promise that deceived the farmers by the promise that under their protective system a home market would be built up; that the non-agricultural classes would be brought into the country to consume the surplus wheat of the Northwest. And the sur-plus product of this country, which had plus product of this country, which has either to go to waste or seek a foreign market, was enormous. As to competi-tion from India, he declared that a bushel of wheat could not be produced in India and laid down in the city of New York in competition with a bushel of wheat raised in Dakota, or anywhere in the United States; and that even the in the United States; and that even the cost of the transportation to London could be paid, and still American wheat would compete there with the wheat from India. He had been told by a farmer from California the other day that he could gather 1,200 bushels of wheat in one day at a labor cost not exceeding 2 cents a bushel. And yet the Republi-cans got up "scary talk" to frighten farmers about the competition with Inwhere ploughing was still done with the fork of a tree, and reaping with a small hand-hook. They had been singing to the farmers of the United States the e song: 'Hush, hush, hush; the bogle man

is coming:
You've got no show,
You'd better lie low,
He'll catch you if he can."
They had been thus trying to frighten

men to produce ten or twenty times as much wheat as the farmers in India, and at a labor cost over six times less. The

on the contrary, was to import people to consume the surplus agricultural products, and it would be necessary to import 32,000,000 of people to do that. The Republicans would import Chinese and Maitese and chimpanzees to join Coxey's army among the abortigines. (Laughter.) He had been taught by his plous mother He had been taught by his plous mother to read the Bible, and he remembered reading of Elijah, where he attacked the 400 false prophets of Baal and slaughtered them. It was thought then that all the false prophets were dead; but it seemed that some of them got away. And they had come down to the present time, and told the people sophistries in order to told the people sophistries in order to soothe them. THE PANIC.

The United States would have had in 1891 the agonies which it was passing through now if it had not been that the

through now if it had not been that the crop of 1891 was more valuable than that of 1890, and the crop of 1890 more valuable than that of 1890, and that crop of 1890 more valuable than that of 1880. The crop of 1891 had yielded \$690,090,000 or \$800,000,000, and that fact had kept off the panic.

The panic had not commenced, as was charged, with the advent of the Democratic administration. The storm signal had been holsted before then. The people had been admonished to look out for squalls. And the 8th of November, 1892, the people had felt that the squall was coming. The crop of 1892 had fallen below that of 1891 to the amount of \$500,000,000 in value. And the country was now where it had been in 1889. it had been in 1889.

it had been in 1859.

And still they were told by Republicans that the Democratic administration had brought on the panic, and filled the streets with wretched people. But it was the exhaustive taxation under the McKinley bill, and the exhaustive obstructions in it that had prostrated the farmers of this country, and when the farmers felt

in it that had prostrated the farmers of this country, and when the farmers felt the strain they stretched out their arms, and, like Samson, pulled the whole fabric over the heads of all.

Great Britain imported wheat from all countries of the world-from Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Roumania, Turkey, Egypt, India, and the United States. It imported from the United States, and would gladly take all its wheat from this country, were it not that the tariff stopped the importation of English manufactures to this country.

Mr. Mills went on to assert that American labor was the cheapest in the world

can labor was the cheapest in the world and the poorest paid, in proportion to what it produced; and that a given thing in manufacture was produced cheaper in United States than anywhere else on

the United States than anywhere else on earth.

He quoted from a speech of Blaine's to the effect that the tariff was a "question of labor from skin to core and from core back to skin again," and he asked why, in the name of the poor, distressed people of the country only a small part of the duty on manufactured articles went to the labor. Why, for instance, was less than \$3 per ton paid to labor for producing a ton of steel rails, while the tariff was \$13.44? As to the reduction of prices on all articles, which the protectionists ascribed to the tariff, Mr. Milis asked why it was if the tariff reduced prices in the United States, free trade reduced them in Great Britain; and he asserted that prices had been brought down everywhere by improved methods of production, by machinery, by inventions.

of production, by machinery, by inventions.

Adam Smith, he said, had stuck pins in the protectionist theory in Great Britain, and the common school in this country was sticking pins in it now, and would continue to stick pins in it until it was dead in this country as it was dead in Great Britain. At first the theory of protection was the encouragement of infant manufactures, but when those manufactures had grown up and ceased to be infants, then the ground was shifted, and the tariff was said to be for the protection of the American workman against the pauper labor of Europe. He asserted, however, that the American workman could only be protected by finding constant employment; and he could only find constant employment when his products were sold at their lowest price. And their cost could only be low when taxes were removed from all the materials of manufacture, so that his products could go into all the markets of the world.

"Emancipate our people. Give them a chance to show their skill, their genius.

of is to so home, so to the ballotand sweep out of existence the party
dares to pile taxation upon them
destroy their chance of getting a
t for the sale of their goods. The
box is their place, not Washington."
INCOME-TAX.

INCOME-TAX.

Coming to the question of the incometax, Mr. Mills asked. Why should not wealth be taxed? Of all the rights, he said, that depended for protection upon associated power, property was the most dependent. The poor man required little from the government, and why should he be persecuted to death with taxation on everything that was necessary for his existence? When people were associated together in government—if it was a fair and just government—every citizen should contribute his proper share toward its support; and his proper share was to be determined by the amount which he had to be protected by the strong, organized power of the government. He quoted from Adam Smith as laying down the principle that "the subjects of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the government as nearly as pos-State ought to contribute towards the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenue they enjoy under the protection of the State." And he added that the American people intended that that should be done. (Applause in the galleries.) He declared that he was no communist, no Anarchist, and that there was no difference in his mind between the millionaire and the poor man as to their being entitled to the protection of the government. If necessary he would exhaust the resources of the government to protect the millionaire in his rights. He would call to arms every able-bodied man from the Pacific to the Atlantic in order to protect the millionaire in the mill ers of wealth insist that they should not be taxed? He recalled the fact that some years ago, when the State of Pennsylva-nia was unable to protect the rallroad property in Pittsburg, Federal troops had to be sent there; and he added that that

to be sent there; and he added that that railroad company had never contributed one cent to the Federal Government.

The income-tax had been denounced to the Senate by the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) as socialistic, anarchistic, and sectional; but when the poor laborer had to pay 28 1-2 per cent, duty on the shirt he wore, that tax was not so denounced. All taxes, he repeated, should be assessed in proportion to the ability of the tax-payer to pay, and in proportion to the property which he had to be protected. He had never heard that the Senator from New York, when he was Governor of that State, had called on the Legislature to repeal the income-tax there, and if such a tax was a fair one tax there, and if such a tax was a fair one for the State of New York, why was in not also a fair one for the United States? It was useless, he exclaimed, to denounce It was useless, he exclaimed, to denounce the income-tax as odious, sectional, and inquisitorial. It was useless to maile any sophistical arguments against the right and duty of every man to contribute to the, support of the government. It had to be done. The American people were in earnest about it. If this Congress did not do it, the next would. It was going to be done. It was prohibitory legislation that was closing American markets and driving unemployed people into the highways and bringing them to Washington in thousands to plead, not for their rights, but for fallacles more ruinous and impracticable than those under which they were living now.

PASS THE TARIFF BILL.

PASS THE TARIFF BILL.

In conclusion, Mr. Mills said; "There is a duty devolving on this body. It cannot be excused. We must pass this bill. Make it as good as we can; but we must pass it. We must not only pass it, but we must stop this business of continually talking about it, and pass it. The Ameri-can people have made up their mind about this measure. They have not sent us here to talk about it for a whole year. We have been yere nearly a year in dis-We have been very nearly a year in cussing the question of taxation since the people sent us here to execute their will. They passed upon the question at the election of 1892. They did not send us election of 1892. They did not send us here to hear arguments for a new trial. They sent us here to execute their judg-ment. They sent us here to drive the protectionist criminals out of the country. to restore prosperity, and to bring the country back to the enjoyment of its natural rights. That is our duty. It is much wheat as the farmers in India, and at a labor cost over six times less. The Republican doctrine was opposed to trading with foreign people, and wanted to build up a home market, but here was five billions' worth of products to be consumed at home. How was that being consumed?

The Democratic doctrine was to export the products all over the world, where the people live, and where they have the people live, and where they have the majority from executing the contrary, was to import people to

as I am, and if the forty-fifth be seated in the presiding officer's chair, I would pass this bill in less than forty-eight There was considerable applause on the floor and in the galleries as Mr. Mills concluded, and he received many congratulations upon his speech from his own side of the chamber. As no other senator sought the floor, the Senate again went into the consideration of executive business, and, at 4:05 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

business, and, at 4:35 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hepburn (Republican), of Iowa, raised an objection in the House this morning to approving pro forma the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, and a rising vote was taken, with this result: Ayes, 118; noes, 0. Mr. Hepburn made the point of no quorum, and the yeas and nays were ordered, Messrs. Sayers and Hepburn acting as tellers. The vote resulted—yeas, 22; noes, 0. Five members reported themselves "present."

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hatch (Democrat), of Missouri, in the chair, to further consider the post-office appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1885. The only paragraph remaining undisposed of was that making an appropriation of \$196,000 for necessary and special facilities for the mail route from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans.

Mr. Kyle (Democrat), of Mississippi, had moved to strike out the paragraph. It was agreed that debate on this amendment should be limited to two hours and fifteen minutes. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Kyle, and Mr. Loud (Republican), of California, members of the committee.

Mr. Kyle pointed out that "the fast

(Republican), of California, members of the committee.

Mr. Kyle pointed out that "the fast mail train" benefited by the appropriation made the journey in ten minutes less time before the roads over which it runs received a cent of the money than it does now. He also objected to the appropriation as involving a false principle.

Mr. Loud showed that other roads, especially in the West, performed service similar to that of the southern mail without additional pay, and this appropriation was an unjust and unnecessary discrimination.

nation. The amendment was also opposed by Messrs. Meyer (Democrat), of Louislana; Robertson (Democrat), of Louislana; Hooker (Democrat), of Mississippi; Cooper (Democrat), of Florida, and Henderson, chairman of the committee. They pleaded for a continuance of the appropriation, which had been in every appropriation bill for seventeen years, for the benefit of the business interests of the South.

By the courtesy of Mr. Loud Mr. Bingham (Republican), of Pennsylvania, was given time in which to make a speech in opposition to the provision of the bill under which the manufacture and printing of postage stamps for the next four years will be given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The amendment was defeated—yeas. The amendment was also oppos

The amendment was defeated-year

of Engraving and Printing.

The amendment was defeated—yeas, 26; noes, 131.

An amendment was adopted enabling the Post-Office Department to get rid of the useless accumulation of old records relating to the money-order business of the department.

The committee then rose, and Chairman Hatch reported the bill and amendments to the House, with a favorable recommendation thereon.

All the amendments adopted by the committee ware agreed to by the House except the one which on motion of Chairman Henderson, was made section 4 of the bill, as follows: "That all publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, when offered for transmission by mail, shall be subject to postage at the rates prescribed for third-class mail."

OBJECTION TO SECTION 4 OBJECTION TO SECTION 4.

By agreement this amendment was opened to general debate for an hour and a half. It was opposed by Mr. Quigg (Republican), of New York, who said that its passage would utterly destroy a large and valuable industry, and deprive millions of readers throughout the country of an instructive and desirable class of literature; by Mr. Pickler (Republican), of South Dakota, who pleaded for the use of the mails at present rates by the publishers of those school-books in the interest of the people who could not afford to

the postal service was not organised and conducted with a view to being self-sustaining; by Mr. Walker (Republican), of Massachusetts, who said that the proposed change in the rates of postage on these publications would increase their cost 40 per cent., and result in abolishing the industry of their production; by Mr. Cummings (Democgal), of New York, who held that the House would make a mistake if it increased the price of good literature to people, and that, more than that, it would be a crime (applause), the same it would commit were it to vote to increase the price of corn or bread. For himself, he would rather pay more for his books. (Applause.) Mr. Bingham (Republican), of Pennsylvania, said that this was the first time in the history of legislation on postal affairs that if had been proposed to go from a lower to a higher rate of postage. Instead of doing this, he said, he would, as he believed Congress would on an educational measure, rather carry newspapers and books through the malls free of postage. (Applause.)

Mr. Daniels (Republican), of New York,

newspapers and books through the malls free of postage. (Applause.)
Mr. Daniels (Republican), of New York, said there was no better educator than the cheap literature circulated under the second-class rate.
Mr. O'Neill (Democrat), of Massachusetts, said that postal legislation should be in the direction of lower rates, and not higher.

higher.

Mr. Cannon (Republican), of Illinois, said that the legislation of 1879, in which it was sought to repeal the proposed amendment, was in the interest of the poor boy on the farm who could not otherwise possess himself of these books.

Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee, closed the debate, speaking in favor of the amendment. To show the necessity of its adoption he read from a statement of the Postmaster-General showing that the cost of carrying this necessity of its adoption he read from a statement of the Postmaster-General showing that the cost of carrying this second-class matter over and above the postal receipts on account of it was about 18,000,000 annually. In answer to a question from Mr. Aitken (Republican), of Michigan, Mr. Henderson said that if these publications were printed in Canada they could circulate in Canadian newspapers through the mails of the United States free of charge. The amendment was rejected—ayes, 25; noes, 181—and the bill as amended was passed. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

Tariff Bill to Be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.-Sena. tor Gorman, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, to-day sent letters to the Democratic senators requesting them to be present at the session of the Senate to-morrow and each day thereafter, as the tariff bill will be pushed along until completion. The consideration of the details of the measure will begin to-morrow, and the presence of all Democrats is de-

for several days that an independent, anti-Democratic municipal ticket would be put in the field to be voted for on the fourth Thursday in May, as against the ticket nominated at the late Democratic pri-mary. It is not believed that any such mary. It is not beneved that any such course will be pursued. In the first place, the large vote cast at the primary under pledge is sufficient guarantee that the Democratic nominees will be elected by a large majority. In the second place, the large primary vote is of itself evi-dence that the Democratic vote of the city is more solidly united than ever before, which fact renders certain the election of the Democratic ticket by a big

A NEGRO JUMPS TO HIS DEATH. An unknown colored man was instantly An unknown colored man was instantly killed last night near Chester, on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. From what can be learned, it appears that They are the men who are afraid to take re-Richmend and Petersburg railroad. From what can be learned, it appears that three colored men boarded the late train which left Richmond—the parties trying to beat their way to Petersburg. When discovered by the conductor, Captain Ragland, they were all on the platform of one of the cars. This was at a point near Chester. Captain Ragland went to the door to invite the men into the car to invite the men into the car to is that they are not held up to their respectively. door to invite the men into the car to pay their fare or to get off the train, but before he could do either the three men jumped from the platform. The train at the time was going at a rapid speed. The train was stopped by the conject." curred to the men, and was backed to the spot where they had jumped off. The curred to the men, and was backed to the spot where they had jumped off. The body of one of the men was found on the side of the track dead, and showing that death was caused by a fracture of the skull, produced by his head striking one of the railroad sills. Nothing was found upon the person of the deceased that would lead to his identification. An effort was made to find the other two men who had jumped from the train, but they had taken to the woods, and escaped. The

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.

Colonel Joseph E. Rockwell stated to your correspondent this morning that the report of his being an applicant for the position of assistant postmaster under General Hugh R. Smith, the appointee, was an error, and that he would not accept the place if offered to him. This leaves only three names to be submitted to the new postmaster.

In the Mayor's Court this morning Daniel Keys (colored) was arraigned on the charge of larceny. It was shown by the evidence that the accused had taken the property to satisfy a debt due him, and he was fined \$5\$ by the Mayor.

To lay the Chief of Police received money from the father of the young tramp, Frank Bear, who resides in Washington, to pay the fare of the boy back home. The little fellow left home without the knowledge of his parents.

CHIEF FARLEY'S CONDITION. THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.

CHIEF FARLEY'S CONDITION. CHIEF FARLEY'S CONDITION.

The condition of Chief-Engineer Farley, who was so badly wounded by the explosion at the late fire, is not regarded as so favorable to-day. His condition is, indeed, most pitiable. He is still cared for at the Home for the Sick.

At a meeting of the Supervisors of Chesterfield county yesterday it was unanimously voted to impose a tax on the dogs in the county-50 cents on each male and 75 cents on each female dog.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

Information has been received of the death in New York of Miss Sarah Kevan, sister of the late John and Andrew Kevan, of this city. She had reached the venerable age of nearly 89 years, and was known and beloved as a generous Christian lady.

known and beloved as a generous Christian lady.

Mrs. Mary Gordon, a venerable and beloved Christian lady, died to-day at the residence of her grandson, Mr. W. M. Habilston, in this city, aged about 89 years. She was widely connected and well known in this city and Richmond.

It is reported that Dr. Chisholm, one of the most eminent medical specialists in Baltimore, will shortly wed a charming and lovely young lady of this city.

From the best information to be obtained it is believed that the late apple is the only fruit in this section that escaped the recent freezing speil.

Portsmouth's Primary.

NORFOLK, VA., April 24.—(Special.)—
The first day of the Democratic primary in Portsmouth passed off quietly to-day, and 2,000 votes were polled. It will be a very late hour before the vote is canvassed, and it is impossible to form any idea of results before the canvass is concluded.

CHICAGO'S GAS TRUST.

Is Violating the Law. CHICAGO, April 24.—Attorney-General Maloney, in an opinion rendered this afternoon, decided that the gas companies afternoon, decided that the gas companies of this city are maintaining a trust in violation of the law, and he will institute proceedings at once to have their charters annulied. The Attorney General made the sensational statement in connection with the decision that he had positive knowledge that at the time he was speaking the trust was so altering its books and records as to make a favorable showing at the trial of the

favorable showing at the trial of the case. FEELING AT CRISFIELD.

tailation Against Tirginia.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 24—A special to the News from Crisfield, Md., says there is intense feeling over the Wharton decision of the Supreme Court on the oyster question, and quotes leading citizens of the county as being favorable to retailation against Vibrinia at the next session of the Legislature.

CLEVELAND FAVORS IT.

So He Told the Distinguished Alabamian Recently—What Is Needed to Secure Government Ald.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 24.-In response to an invitation from the com-bined commercial organizations of Alabama, Senator John T. Morgan chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, addressed that body to-day on the subject of the Nicaragua canal. Every city of importance and every county in the State was represented in the audience, in addition to about 5,000 interested listeners. His remarks began with a very complimentary reference to Governor Jones for the lively interest he manifested in this project in an address he delivered here to-day. He said that he was here to ask his constituency to assist in completing the work, not in inaugurating it, not to submit to a tax for that purpose or to personal contributions-that he wanted nothing but their united, emphatic, and influential voices in favor of the construction of the canal, now that

phatic, and influential voices the construction of the canal, now that the harvest is ripe for the sickle.

After referring to the committal of the subject of the construction of the canal to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to be discussed in secret, he said the question had been often debated in private counsels and in the executive and diplomatic chambers of all the great governments of modern times; that it had been the dream of France under the First and Third Napoléons; that it had been the dream of Great Britain under many kings, and many other of the smaller States of Europe, to gain the honor, profit, and advantage of the construction of a ship transit across the Isthmus of Darien. He told of how Great Britain had gone so far as to adopt one of the chiefs of the Mosquito. Indians in that Territory and have him crowned King for the ultimate purpose of gaining control over the country and controlling any commercial advantage that would result from the construction of this ship transit; that this resulted in the ratification of what is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, and known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be tween Great Britain and Nicaragua, and in the formation in 1856 of a treaty with Nicaragua, which is an exact copy of the one Great Britain had negotiated the the one Great Britain had negotiated the year before, and which forever did away with the possibility of an objection to the citizens of the United States having an THE PRIMARY VOTE IN PETERSBURG.

A Pledge That the Democratic Ticket Will
Be Elected.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 24.—(Special.)—Vague rumors—attributable to no certain source—have been in circulation of the canal would be to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the United States, and especially to the people of the United States and especially to the people of the United States and especially to the people of the United States and especially to the people of the United States and especially to the people of the State of Alabama. agreement with Nicaragua by which a

BUT ONE THING WANTED. "I wish to say to you now," he said, with great feeling, "that there is but one with great feeling, "that there is but one thing wanted, and I regret to say it is wanted for the completion of this canal, by which I mean the passage of an act of Congress which will secure pletion inside of five years, and that one thing is what you possess in common with the constituencies of the different States of the American Union, and that is the pressure of your demand upon your representatives in Congress that they shall cast aside timidity, that they shall rely cast asside timidity, that they shall rely upon your strength and your faith and your confidence, and have regard for your opinion in the support of this act of Congress which is to complete this

work." (Applause.)
"They have among the frontiersmen of speak out, who are afraid to take re sponsibilities. They will shrink under al-most any pressure when they think their re-election is jeopardized, rather than

in the House, he referred to the unshrink ing determination of the senators in sup-port of this measure; said he thought he could safely assure the people that the bill, which is now on the calendar of the cussion at any time, would be passed by a majority approximating a two-thirds vote. Senator Morgan then went into an ex-

planation of why this matter had been acted on secretly, and when reported back to the Senate with the recommendaback to the Senate with the recommenda-tion that it pass, to show that there was no politics in the bill, the first report of the bill was signed unanimously by Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio. George Edmunds, of Vermont; William P. Frye, of Maine; William H. Evarts, of New York; J. N. Dolph, of Oregon; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Joseph F. Brown, of Georgia; Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and J. B. Fustis, of Alabania, thus clearing it entirely of the possible instinuation that it was a political measure.

"Those," he said, "are not little names, and the men whose signatures were ap-

and the men whose signatures were ap-pended to that report staked their repu-tation not only upon the truth of the statements therein contained, but also upon the feasibility and advisability of recommending this work, and both great political parties have since endorsed th measure in national conventions.

EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

In relation to the expense of the construction of the canal, Senator Morgan made very full reference to, and comparison with, the Suez canal; that the best engineering talent in the world had made numerous and exhaustive surveys of the different routes, and had made their reports on the possible cost, and after these, the first bill had been prepared, limiting its cost to \$100,000,000, when he did not think it would cost over \$2,000,000; that Mr. Menocal and his assistants had estimated that the canal would cost \$2,062,35,50, which estimate had been increased 25 per cent. for extraordinary and incidental, expenses, making the grand total \$55,084,176; that after this report had been made hundreds of lines had been run to test every possible condition that might arise in connection with the construction, and these estimates. EXPENSE OF CONSTRUCTION. grand total \$55,084,176; that after this report had been made hundreds of lines had been run to test every possible condition that might arise in connection with the construction, and these estimates were finally submitted to a committee of disinterested engineers, who raised the estimate about \$25,000,000; but the committee finally adopted the limit of about \$88,000,000 as the safest outside limit; that the bill now on the calendar of the Senate limited the capital stock to \$100,000,000; that the government of the United States would never, in his opinion, be called upon to pay, one dollar of the bonds of the company upon its endorsement; that the lands granted to the company interested in the construction of the Nicaragua canal were of the finest for the production of coffee, cocoa, sugar and all the fruits of the tropics; that the country through which it was now proposed to construct the canal was high and salubrious, and no fear need be entertained that the laborers would suffer the tortures suffered by those on the Panama canal, every fifth one of whom actually dug his own grave, as his pick or shovel entered the earth. There was no chance in this case for a repetition of the credit mobilier scheme, or any more rascality such as was experienced by the French, who in their unbounded faith and confidence in De Lesseps had contributed inamense sums to the Panama scheme, which resulted in greet and general financial ruin, to say nothing of the landing in prison of some of the leaders of the social world of Paris. The great bluffs still stand on the Isthmus, a monument to the recklessness of the great engineer who had planned and built the Suez canal. The land granted to the Maritime Canal Company by the Nicaraguan government will be worth not less than file an acre when the canal is opened. The parties who hold these grants are true Americans, and have refused the princely offers of foreign syndicates for the burchase of the concession, preferring that it should be owned and controlled by the Government of th

"Do you contemplate what that means?" asked Senator Morgan. "Sup-pose it should fall into the hands of Great Britain. What did Great Britain do after De Lesseps and the people of Southern Europe and the Khediye of Earpt had completed the Sues canal?

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Discuss, the premier of the realm. THE FIRST WEDDING. purchased about \$15,000,000 of the stock of the Stock of the Sues canal, and by that means obtained control of it for the British government. This stock is now worth on the Bourse at Paris more than 400 per cent. of the original investment, and on it there of the original investment, and on it there about 22 per cent. for the past eighteen years."

Bey. Dr. Johnson Leads Mrs. Farish to the about 22 per cent. for the past eighteen years."

about 22 per cent, for the past eighteen years."

Benator Morgan here went into an elaborate list of figures, showing the tonnage passing through the Suez canal when first operated, and the wonderful increase in 1832 in both tonnage and revenues, and demonstrated that the opening of the Nicaragua canal would draw a much greater percentage of tonnage than would go through the Suez canal, and yet, while the charge is \$2.10 per ton through the Suez canal, it could be placed at only \$1 through the Nicaragua canal.

Senator Morgan then referred to an interview of more than three hours' duration with President Cleveland just prior to his leaving Washington on last Wednesday, in which he said was discussed with perfect freedom and without any embarrassment whatever, every feature of this great plan; that towards the conclusion of the conversation Mr. Cleveland expressed his gratification that he had signed the bill during his first administration granting the authority to enter upon this great scheme; that all the questions of the Cost of the canal, the protection of the United States, the earnings and profits that would be brought to the Government of the United States were examined. He said that Mr. Cleveland told him he was in favor of the canal, and that it ought to be built; that it would be the crowning glory of the nineteenth century; but that nevertheless, the President said, we must be cautious about it; that he had examined the safeguards that had been put in the bill, and they seemed to him sufficient; that he could not see any loophole for any fraudulent action in the provisions of the bill as prepared. Senator Morgan said to the President: "When I go South I want to be able to tell my friends that you do desire this canal built," and he remarked, "I very earnestly desire to see it built; I don't know that I shall have any impediment to offer to it."

In conclusion, Senator Morgan said: "Now, fellow-citizens, I feet that we are one the eve of the realization of this great enterprise, if I can impress upon

one the eve of the realization of this great enterprise, if I can impress upon you the necessity of the exertion of your inthe necessity of the exertion of your influence and your energies where you reside. Talk this subject up; write letters
to your members of Congress; tell them
that while they are in Washington they
should give some attention to the subject.
We want this canal, and it can be built
without the slightest danger to the government or the people of the United
States. If you say to your representatives in Congress that you are going to
stand by them in the event they stand by stand by them in the event they stand by you in the consummation of this work, we shall have this bill passed."

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Virginia's Delegation Arrives in Safety and Is Royally Received.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 25.-(Spe ial.)-The Virginia delegation arrived safe and sound in the city to-day at 2 P. M. They went immediately to the headquarters of the local camp, and then established Virginia headquarters at the Caldwell

Birmingham gave them a royal recep tion, and they are well pleased with the city and the prospects of the reunion. At night they attended Camp Hardee's reception, and were received by the camp's members and its sponsor, Miss Margaret E. O'Brien.

The delegation is compose I of the following gentlemen: Colonel Thomas Lewis, of Roanoke; Judge F. R. Farrar, of Amelia; Hon. J. N. Stubbs, Gloucester, Dr. J. W. Jones, University of Virginia; Colonel N. C. Michel and James Perley, of Charlottesville; J. T. Ell/son, George L. Christian, Joseph Bry n, Everett Waddey, Colonel W. H. Falmer, John Murphy, James T. Gray, John Cussons, and B. F. Johnson-all of Richmond. To-day they will file an application asking that the next reunion be held in Richmond.

R. & D. FORECLOSURE SALE. dings to Cover Property in the

District of Columbia. WASHINGTON, April 24.-The mort gage-bond suit of the Central Trust Company, of New York, vs. the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in which a decree of foreclosure and sale was issued by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia the 13th of this month was signed by Judge Hagner, of the District Supreme Court, to-day. The decree was issued to secure the amount of principal and interest upon a consolidated mortgage made by the railroad company to the trust company October 22, 1886, amounting to \$5,02.185.

The railroad company has property in this city, and the decree directs the sale of all property, rights, and interests conveyed in the consolidated mortgage within twenty days, unless the amount now in default shall be paid before the expiration of that period, with interest.

AN EDITOR JAILED.

Also Fined for Contempt of Court-The

Circumstances. OMAHA, NEB., April 24.-Editor Rose water, of the Omaha Bee, was tried be fore Judge Scott, of the District Court, to-day on a charge of contempt, and sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. The case grew out of local articles published in the Bee attacking Judge Scott's rectithe Bee attacking Judge Scott's rectitude. Mr. Rosewater sought to show
that he did not know of the articles before they were published, but the Court
found that he had shown animosity, and
must suffer for what his reporters wrote.
After sentence Rosewater made a speech,
declaring that he had been unfairly tried.
The Court ordered him taken to the
county jail at once, which was done.
Mr. Rosewater's attorney went to Lincoln this afternoon to get the Supreme
Court to grant a supersedeas.

FRANK HATTON PARALYZED.

Very Critical Condition, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14,-Frank Hatton, editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, is lying in a critical condition to-night. He was stricken with paralysis while at his desk about 2 o'clock this evening. His entire right side is paralyzed, and he is unable to articulate, although he seems to have re-

Lynching in Georgia. SAVANNAH, GA., April 24.—Bob Everts (colored), who assaulted a white girl, aged 10, near Jamaica, a few days ago, was lynched Sunday night by a crowd of 100 whites and negroes. He con-fessed his crime. After being strung up he was riddled with bullets.

WASHINGTON, April 24.- The President to-day nominated Pay-Lirector Ed-win Stewart to be chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and paymaster-general in the Department of the Navy

Coxey at Frederick.
FREDERICK, MD., April 24.—Coxey's command reached Frederick to-night 340 strong, having picked up forty recruits

and Done Tweeds.

and Dons Tweeds.

According to the New York Tribune, the "gentlemanly" girl is shaking off the French tripperies by which she has been more or less submerged for the last year or so, and now proposes to come very much to the fore this spring. The fact is that there is too much real comfort and convenience about the semi-masculine costume to allow of its being wholly discarded, and milady has wisely decided not to abandon it, but simply to relegate it to its proper place, where it becomes the most appropriate, and at the same time the most becoming costume a woman can wear. To look really well in a manish, tailor-made gown a voman should be consistent. Lace, earrings, and elaborately-crimped hair are, manifestly out of place, and a nest collar, the, laced boots, and dogskin gloves are de rigueur. A bonnet would be an anomaly, a soft, felt hat in winter, or a sallor hat in summer, being the only headgar permissible with such a costume. A really well-dressed woman is as "gestlementy" in her tweedy as she is womanly in her allies and velvets, and she owes much of her charm to these sudden transitions.

Nuptiale. The marriage of Mr. Archie Warren

Hechler to Miss Florence Gustiva Hechman in the new Union-Station church yesterday afternoon marked the consummation of God's most holy ordinance for the first time in that edifice.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. George H. Ray in a manner well befitting the occasion.

The bride, who is one of Church Hill's most beautiful representatives, was attired in a handsome brown travelling suit, with an exquisite bunch of bride's roses. The groom, the son of Mr. William T. Hechler, of Henrico county, is one of the most progressive young business-men of the city.

Messrs, Hugh L. Davis, Frederick C. Brauer, Jr., Walter J. Hechler, Theodore Keck, L. Martin, and M. Mangum acted as groomsmen and ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Hechler left on the 7:15 P. M. train for the North, and upon their return they will move in their handsome new residence, may nearly groundstra.

REV. DR. JOHNSON MARRIED. REV. DR. JOHNSON MARRIED.

Rocky Oak church, Powhatan county,
Va. one of the oldest churches in Virginia, was well filled on yesterday, the
24th instant, when the Rev. Henry Edward Johnson, D. D., the popular pastor
of Fairmont-Avenue Methodist church, in
this city, was united in holy wedlock with
Mrs. Mary Dundena Farish, daugher of
the late Dr. William T. Turpin. The Rev.
Alexander G. Brown, D. D., Presiding Elder of the West-Richmond District, was
the officiating clergyman. The bridal
company took the Richmond and Danville mid-day train at Dorset station, en
route to Asheville, N. C.

ville mid-day train at Dorset station, en route to Asheville, N. C.

Dr. Johnson is a prominent Methodist minister, and is well known here. He served several Chesterfield churches before coming to Fairmont, where he has been for several years. His bride is quite an accomplished lady.

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Drucie F. Davis, daughter of Mr.
W. A. S. Davis, who resides at No. 513
north Seventh street, was narried yesterday to Mr. J. Alexander Jones, a popular
young man of this city. It was a home
wedding, and a very pretty one. The
ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr.
Sledd, pastor of Centenary Methodist
church, in the presence of a large company of friends. The spatious parlors
were tastefully decorated with palms and
Ascension illies, and presented quite an
interesting study. Messrs. Harry Graves
and Morion Vaughan acted as ushers. A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

interesting study. Messrs. Harry Graves and Morton Vaughan acted as ushers, the latest sociated was dressed in a handsome travelling suit of blue- and copper-color, and was exceedingly pretty. Mr. Jones is associated with Mr. Hammond, the well-known florist, and is well known there. He and his bride left on the Old Dominion steamship last evening for New York. They were recipients of many handsome presents.

A Recital by Miss Palmer,

A Recital by Miss Palmer.

The Wednesday Club, at its regular rehearsal last night, was delightfully entertained by Miss Clara Beil Palmer, who kindly consented to play during the evening. Miss Palmer gave selections from Bach, Delibes, Gries, Nevin, Gottschalk, and Wagner, and was repaid for her kindness by the genuine appreciation and interest which was manifested by the members of the club in her playing. She will give two recitals at the Young Men's Christian Association next week.

SHE HORSEWHIPPED HIM. Couldn't Find Her Husband, But Did Find

Ed. and the Robe. (New York Herald.) Edward Bose did not know of the tempest that slumbered in the breast of pretty Mrs. Melnecke or the horsewhip

that lay concealed against it Monday, or he would have perhaps been more care ful of his speech. Her affair wasn't with him primarily

She was looking for her husband when she went to No. 27 Greenwich street, smarting under the matrimonial ills that have been hers for some time.

She didn't see her husband, but she captured his pale-blue nightgown. It was when Bose told her that her husband was tired of such as she that the whip flashed

from her bosom and fell across his shoulders.
"I'll teach you to insult me!" she cried. "You think there is no law for an in-sulted woman, do you? But I'll allow no man to speak to me like that."

Bose fled at the beginning of bostilities, and Mrs. Meinecke restored the whip to its covert and walked away, with a mild satisfaction in her heart and the blue nightgown in her hand.

SHE PROPOSES TO SUE. SHE PROPOSES TO SUE.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Herald contained an account of the infelicities of the Meinecke household.

C. W. Meinecke is a dealer in druggists' supplies in Greenwich street. He was married in March, 1891, to his present wife, after she had obtained a divorce from her first husband, by whom she had two children. She claims that his families. two children. She claims that his family have alienated his affections from her, and she proposes to bring suit against his brothers-in-law and partners, Messrs.

and she proposes to bring suit against his brothers-in-law and partners, Messrs. Henry and Bose.

After a recent temporary absence from her home, at No. 112 west 125th street, Mr. Meinecke suddenly got off bed one night, rushed down stairs, and into the street. From her own room Mrs. Meinecke heard the flight, and, likewise, airily she ran after him. Once in the street, with the cold flagging under her bare feet, and the night wind blowing through her dark hair, she realized the impropriety of the situation, and rushed back to her warm room and wept.

The day dawned, but Willie did not return. In vain she tried to trace him, and then she advertised for a clew to him, She feared he had committed suicide. Finally, she heard that he had gone to his mother's home, No. 21 Sherman piace, Jersey City, Then he returned penitent, but only to take flight again.

She says he left her and her five children penniless. On the night when he

She says he left her and her five children penniless. On the night when he disappeared in scant attire he wore a pale-blue nightgown, with beautiful rose-colored ribbons, which her own fair hands had fashioned for him.

Thoroughly excited by brooding over her wrongs, she determined yesterday to seek vengeance. Down she went to her husband's place of business, with the whip concealed in her bosom.

"Where's my husband, Ed?" she asked, addressing Edward Bose, Meinecke's brother-in-law.

FOUND THE NIGHTGOWN AT LAST. "Oh, he's gone out of town on business," was the reply, "and won't be back for weeks."
"I don't believe it," retorted Mrs. Mel-

necke.
"If you'll leave a letter here for him
personally addressed," said Hose, "it will
reach him."

reach him."
"Well, I guess not," she rejoined, with
flashing eyes. "He's the head of this firm,
and I'm his wife, and I'm going to wait
here till he comes.

and I'm his wife, and I'm going to wait here till he comes.

She seated herself and then looked around. She noticed on a table a brown paper parcel, and asserting her rights as the wife of the proprietor, she arose, walked over, and looked at the parcel. It was marked: "Mr. C. W. Meinecke, personal." Quickly cutting the string and opening the paper, she discovered the identical pale-blue robe of slumber which she had made for "Willle," and in which he had disappeared. This she quickly confiscated. Edward Bose put on his hat and coat, and went out. She followed him, making inquiries about ner husband.

"Oh." said Bose, "he'll never come back to you. He's had quite enough of such as you."

Like a flash she drew forth the whip, and laid it over "Ed's" shoulders. To avoid a scene in the street he dodged her and ran back up the soirs.

The conversation and occurrences in the office were related to me afterward by Mrs. Meinecke, when I saw her at her han isomely-furnished home, where she was still very much excited.

STUDIED MUSIC TO PLEASE HIM.

"He has behaved to me shamefully," ane esid, between tears. "Haven't I studied music and elecution for his sake? Haven't I had his slippers ready for him and his dinner whenever he came home? I never want to see him again. I love him-yes, I love him still, and he loves me. He has treated me shamefully, but he loyes me. I have done with him now. But I love him!

"It is all the fault of his mother and STUDIED MUSIC TO PLEASE HIM.

arternoon to answer to assault on Mr. "Ed." in "Fil be there," she as man. "Give him my a him I'll bring a bouquet "There," said she, w server had gone, "that," done. The done. That shows you family hate me." I ascertained that a Meinecke had had his taken to the Chur The Sergeant up he ought to go and a

the other day," and Just then a visitor

was a process server fr

office with a summons Tombs Police Court afternoon to answer to

DICKENS'S FIGURE IN REAL IN suicide of a Woman Like a Char

Great Expectation (London Dally ;

Fuller details are now the suicide of Mile All whose death has caused in Paris. The lady was at first represented. She In the bloom of her bedivorcing his wife, and timate. Four years at was divorced from his

her friend's marriag the attempts made

ill-fated lady liv not want a secret, grave. The other to the sister of th Austria, to a lady fr

Senator. The funeral of Mile. place according to the Protestant church. statement to promised marriage never made any myst

A POKER SUIT.

Simpkins Knew Positively The Cheating Was Going On. (Buffalo Expo

"Now, your henor," said ing attorney, "I intend to pr man that this place was tolbling establishment, but that played there were not what as square games. That is run with the intent to def Mr. Simpkins.

Mr. Simpkins, who was young man, rose from bl. to the witness-stand. A "It was in this way," sa kins: "I like to play a little in a while, and I went up be and sat in a game. The others besides myself pla ran along pretty evenly to then one of the men—I have that he was the proprietor began to win heavily. I was became convinced that he begam to win heavily. I was became convinced that he v Finally, I knew he was che drew out of the game. The watched him for awhile, an deal big hands to the mon-beat, and then deal himself.

It was scandalous. He stort and held them out, and dedisreputable things. I saw prepared to prove it. If the I abhor it is cheating at ca "Wait a minute, Mr. Simrupted the prosecuting at was it at first attracted to the fact that cheating w Mr. Simpkins fidgeted a but and then said: "Why, I was this man, and when it came

down he had four kings. down he had four kings.
"And why did that convince
was cheating?"
"Because, because
"Answer the question, Mr.
"Answer the question, Mr.

put in the judge.

Mr. Simpkins got red in the cause," he finally said, "why.

was cheating because he she four kings, and at the very s was holding out two kings

TROTTER SPOILED BY A BLOW

Mace. Harsh treatment, though of inflicting physical pain. yous horse in a state of mi other hand, it is perfectly to

sotted but intelligent stable cobserved to me: "A kind word A single blow thay be en a racer, says the Youth's Daniel Lambert, founder of branch of the Morgan fa thought as a 3-year-old to be trotting stallion of his day very handsome, stylish, inteand also extremely sensitive.
His driver, Dan Mace, I
the best reinsmen in As
made the mistake, through
bad judgment, of giving by

a severe cut with th single blow put an end to as a trotter. He became governable in harness, and for the rest of his life. In dealing with a hors with most animals, one out

to do this or that. ledge and to act upon it with a large part of the ethics of

The Estimate of Experience to the form (to minister, after type the tial knot): There are £2, sir. I me not able to give you a many wedding fee, and I'll remember you as times are better.

Two months later:
Groom: Ah! Good morning, doesn. Minister: Excuse me, but—th, ye cognize you now. You are the scale as I married about sixty days ago, and I married about sixty days ago, and an £2 for my services on that

groom; Precisely, and I've since rived at the conclusion that I paid about \$1.75 too much.

False Guides

Are they who recommend the use of matcury is the billious, and guiltible indeed are they are follow such advice. Blue pill and calomet year the system. Heatester's Stomach Buter's are substitute for such dangerous drugs. The arouse the liver when macrive most of calculation, malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatics yield to the Bitters.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEAT-